

DEFEAT AND VICTORY FOR SLAVIC FORCES

RUSSIANS ADMIT REVERSES IN GALICIA.

Allies Make Further Progress in Struggle For the Dardanelles.—Claim Big Success Against Turks.

From the east again comes the report of fighting which, because of its sanguinary character and consequent heavy losses, gives that part of the great war zone the chief place in the day's news. This time the Turks are said to have been losers. They are declared by Petrograd to have been completely defeated by the Russians in the Khori-Dilman region of the Caucasus, leaving more than 2,500 dead on the field, and their survivors are said to be fleeing before the Muscovites.

Full details of the defeat of the Russians by the Austro-German forces along the Nida river, from the Vistula southward through the Carpathians, have not come to hand, but Vienna declares the Russians lost 30,000 men taken prisoners and 22 cannon, 64 machine guns and a quantity of war materials.

Petrograd admits that the Austro-German forces have crossed to the right bank of the Dunajec, not the Nida river, but says that desperate fighting continues.

Concerning the inroads of the Germans into the Baltic provinces of Russia nothing has come through to show that the Germans are not continuing their advance through this rich territory virtually unchallenged. The only report of the operations in this vicinity, and this from an unofficial source, says that three German officers and 39 men, with one gun and two machine guns, have been taken into Riga.

On the Western front the Germans claim the capture in Flanders of Zevecoete, Zonnebeke, Westhoek, the forest of Polygonous and Nonneboschen, and to have caught the retreating allies under a flank fire from their batteries northeast of Ypres.

A readjustment of the British line, according to the London war office, brings the allies' line to the west of Zonnebeke. This realignment was due, London says, to the loss of ground resulting from the use of gas bombs by the Germans last week. All along the Ypres front, London declares, there has been comparative quiet for the last 24 hours, except for a slight attack by the Germans northeast of Ypres, which was beaten off.

Both Paris and Berlin report attacks and counterattacks at various places along the remainder of the line in France, but neither claims any great advantage.

The British admiralty asserts that the allies have repulsed the Turks everywhere on the Gallipoli peninsula, inflicting enormous losses, and that the British now are advancing into the interior of the peninsula. The Turks, on the contrary, say that the advance near Aviburnu was stopped and the British driven back with heavy losses to the coast. In addition Constantinople asserts that the British battleship Agamemnon was struck by four shells and forced to retire from inside the Dardanelles and that an allied transport was set on fire by Turkish guns.

Two British trawlers, the Cruiser and the Scottish Queen, have been sunk by German submarines off Aberdeen, Scotland. Four members of the crew of the Cruiser were killed and four injured. The men on the Scottish Queen were rescued.

Berlin reports a unique happening—an engagement between a German airship and several British submarines, in which the airship dropped a bomb on a submarine and sank it.

"A Hero or a Criminal."

Augusta Chronicle.
But can a man, under any circumstances, be praised for taking the life of a fellow man? Newspapers which have been discussing a New York homicide are asking the question. The ever-conservative Hartford Times is one of them, and it goes so far as to ask: "If the case is stated correctly, does he not deserve praise rather than blame?"

The brother was once a sailor, having been an enlisted man in the navy. He is, or was, a hard drinker. When in his cups he invariably made his way to his mother's home, there to abuse his kinsmen. Sober, he never put in appearance. He at one time deserted from the navy, but was captured and was punished. He always asserted that his sister "turned him up," and, with this belief rankling within him, when he became drunk, he proceeded to his mother's home to "even things up." Quoting The World: "He shambled into the house last night and announced in a loud voice: 'I am looking for a rat.' Then he attacked his sister and hurled her to the floor."

"Mrs. Henry pleaded with John not to kill his sister. He knocked his mother down. James, who was in another

room, entered and grappled with his brother. The latter seized James' left ear in his teeth. Getting free, James went to a front room and got a revolver.

"John again attacked his mother and sister. Several times he felled them with his fist when they tried to run from the room. When James returned John made for him. Mrs. Henry and Miss Margaret took advantage of this to flee from the house. They heard James say:

"Now, John, stand back, or I'll have to kill you."

John defied him to shoot and closed in on him. James pulled the trigger and John fell with a bullet in his abdomen."

The boy who did the shooting promptly surrendered to the police. The prosecuting attorney has delved deeply into the homicide, and is non-plussed. The officer does not hesitate to say that his investigation has disclosed the facts as the newspaper story presents them.

The law does not contemplate that a citizen shall take into his own hands the duty of administering the law. At the same time it doesn't expect that a man can be other than human. No man is going to permit a drunken person to come into the home of his mother to beat, insult and abuse her. It is shown that this was done time and time again. Some of those who have discussed the matter adversely criticize the young brother that he did not shoot, and shoot to kill, before the day when he took his brother's life.

The taking of human life is an awful act. There are those who in this day denounce the legal taking of life—the exacting by law of a life for a life. If every citizen takes it upon himself to administer the law, the law becomes a mockery and a jest. But who will call for the punishment of this young man in New York?

FORTY-EIGHT GRADUATES

Seventh Grade Graduating Exercises Saturday, May 8, 11 A. M., at Newberry Opera House.

For the first time in South Carolina seventh grade children from the country schools will be given certificates of promotion to county high schools, in Newberry opera house at 11 a. m. Saturday, May 8. Dr. Harms will make an address, Miss Pauline Gilder will sing and superintendents will deliver certificates to the children of the county schools who have met the requirements. Those who will receive certificates are as follows:

Corinne Coffield, Betheden.
Nora Ruth Coffield, Betheden.
Mabel R. Crooks, Broad River.
Claude Fowler, Broad River.
Sadie E. Fowler, Broad River.
Willie Munson Buford, Bush River.
Willie Singley, Bush River.
Furman Sterling, Bush River.
Claudia Sheely, Central.
Ruby Boozer, Deadfall.
Douschka Livingston, Deadfall.
Ruby Blair, Deadfall.
James Stephens, Deadfall.
Estelle Stockman, Fairview.
Annie Wise, Fairview.
Azile Sease, Rutherford.
Louise Wicker, Rutherford.
J. B. Leitzsey, Rutherford.
Geo. Caldwell, Rutherford.
May Wicker, Rutherford.
Bessie Lominick, Rutherford.
Mary Nance, Rutherford.
Marie Sease, Rutherford.
Sue Minick, St. Luke's.
Lucile Hawkins, St. Luke's.
Grace Morris, St. Luke's.
Annie Hunter, St. Luke's.
Bernard Taylor, St. Luke's.
Raymond Hunter, St. Luke's.
Minnie Hawkins, St. Luke's.
Cora Morris, St. Luke's.
Merle Hunter, St. Luke's.
Berley Boland, Swilton.
Grace Dowd, Swilton.
Wilbur Dowd, Swilton.
Gerald Kempson, Swilton.
Lucile Long, Swilton.
Annie Shealy, Swilton.
Ruby Lee Schroeder, Trinity.
Kenneth Martin, Trinity.
Pauline Stilwell, Trinity.
Julia Adams, Trinity.
Collie Pitts, Trinity.
Simeon Longshore, Trinity.
Mattie Lee Bishop, Trinity.
Islay Mae Davis, Utopia.
Mary Cannon, Utopia.
Lonnie Foy, Utopia.

Seats will be reserved on the platform for the above forty-eight pupils whose names have been sent in by the teachers. Girls are asked to be in simple white dresses similar to those used on Field day. The teachers of the above schools and the high school teachers in this entire town and county are asked to sit on the platform.

The exercises are for the public and the seventh grade pupils are expecting all friends to witness the performance.

In addition to the names published Tuesday, the following children will receive certificates:

Bonnie Epps, Hunter-DeWalt.
Erin Taylor, Hunter-DeWalt.
Thelma Wilson, Hunter-DeWalt.
Willie B. Boines, Hunter-DeWalt.
Arthur J. Livingston, Hunter-DeWalt.

MONKEY ANTICS.

The Orang Outang Is a Creature of Great Imitative Ability.

In hotels and private houses of India monkeys have been found that were trained to wait at table, bringing dishes and articles of food in a more or less mechanical way.

The story of the talented orang outang of Buffon, the naturalist, is classic. This creature gave visitors his arm, walked with them, showed them to the door, ate with a knife and fork and drank from a glass, poured tea into a cup, sweetened it and waited till it cooled before he drank it.

An orang outang at the Jardin des Plantes in Paris regularly unlocked with a key the door of the compartment he occupied, opened the door, locked it on the other side after he had entered and then hung the key on a nail.

Flourens relates that he once visited the Jardin des Plantes in company with an aged scholar whose appearance greatly interested this orang outang, which was at large in the rooms of the institution. The scholar wore old fashioned clothes, one article of which was a tall hat with a wide brim. He was much bent from age and in walking supported himself with a heavy cane.

When the two men were about to depart the hat and cane of the old man were missing. Presently the orang outang was seen tottering through the room, his back bent almost double, wearing the hat upon his head and walking stiffly by the aid of the cane.—Chicago Herald.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

Story of the Growth of a Famous New York City Landmark.

Madison Square Garden, indissolubly associated with the city of New York, was purchased in 1853 by the Harlem railroad after the extinction of the old eastern post road, which ran diagonally across the block. In 1854 the railroad company put up sheds for the handling of the early morning milk supply and farm products.

In 1863 the train sheds were rebuilt to house a passenger terminal of the Harlem on Twenty-sixth street and of the New Haven road on Twenty-seventh street, the trains being broken up at the present Grand Central and the separate cars being drawn down by mules.

The railway ceased to use the building in 1871, and in 1873 it was remodeled and leased to Barnum for the congress of nations. Sheridan Shook and Patrick Gilmore, in joint conduct of a museum, were the next tenants. Barnum returned with the circus and menagerie April 27, 1874. Gilmore took the place for the next season and produced the first of his concerts May 29, 1875.

On May 31, 1879, the place was first designated Madison Square Garden. The tearing down of the old building was begun Aug. 7, 1889. The present structure was formally opened June 16, 1890.—Argonaut.

Health For Canaries.

Even a canary must be cared for judiciously if its life is to be happy. Regular exercise outside its cage is desirable, if its owner has time to look after this exercise. A scrupulously clean cage, fresh water and seed every day, greens of some sort—lettuce, celery, plantain—once or twice a week, and enforced abstinence from sugar, sweet biscuits and other odds and ends that are often fed to birds—these details insure health and, therefore, happiness to the caged bird. Perhaps the fact that it is caged, that it has so few ways of making its wants known, should make its owner more careful of its health than she would be even of the health of a dog or cat.—New York Sun.

Pictures in Gardens.

Above most other arts, landscape architecture is based on nature, and the art should be practiced on natural lines. The evolution of growing things, the development of distinct types of effect, although greatly varied, can be, and should be, made to bear the stamp alike of definite, though perhaps instinctive, ideas throughout the various kinds of landscape gardening, whether it be a park, an estate, a village garden or a window box. It should make a fine picture, no matter how small or how large.—New York Telegram.

Cash Prize.

Flatbush—He always was a lucky sort of a guy.
Bensonhurst—What's happened?
"He's got the cash prize in a lottery."
"Really?"
"Yes, he's just married money."—Yonkers Statesman.

Protection.

"What's the idea of using the pronoun 'we' so often in your articles?"
"Well," replied the editor, "it's a matter of self protection. In case anybody takes offense I want to sound as much as possible like a crowd."—Philadelphia Record.

Tempus Fugit.

"I want a warrant for the arrest of Father Time."
"What's the charge?"
"Outrageous and continuous violation of the speed laws."—Judge.

The Proper Kind.

"I will give the boys' athletic club an acrobatic lunch today."
"What is that?"
"One consisting of turnovers."—Baltimore American.

He who lives after nature shall never be poor; after opinion, shall never be rich.—Seneca.

THREE DAYS IN ONE

This Queer Condition Lasts Half an Hour Every Day.

A FREAK OF CHANGING TIME.

When It Is Noon on Monday In London, Tuesday Has Just Begun at Cape Deshnef, Siberia, but Sunday Has Not Yet Ended at Attu Island.

Three days can exist at the same time! It sounds impossible, but it is nevertheless a fact that when it is very late Sunday night at Attu island it is Monday noon at London and Tuesday morning at Cape Deshnef, Siberia!

If one travels westward one loses a day in going round the world. If one travels eastward one gains a day. Could one travel at the rate of 15 degrees a day one would lose exactly one hour each day. In twenty-four days the circuit would be complete.

Inasmuch as sun and earth are constantly revolving and day merging into night, Sunday passing into Monday, etc., it is obvious that at one point on the world's surface an arbitrary line must be set, to the east of which is one day, to the west of which is the next day. This immediate "jump" of a day regulates the calendar for one circumnavigating the globe.

This "international date line," as it is called, passing north and south and dividing our world into two equal parts, is the one hundred and eightieth meridian and crosses the Pacific ocean—where, fortunately, there is very little land—taking a slight bulge outward to include Siberia, and one the other way to include Attu island, which belongs to Alaska geographically. The map will show this. West of this line is Monday and east of it is Sunday.

When it is noon on Monday in London Tuesday has already begun at Cape Deshnef, Siberia, but Monday morning has not yet dawned at Attu island. Nearly half an hour of Sunday still remains there. We are thus confronted with the paradox of three days coexisting at the same time.

We must remember that every day begins at midnight. If we could travel round the world at the same rate that it travels, beginning our flight at noon, it would be perpetually noon all the way round! Yet we should lose a day.

While at any particular point on the surface of the earth a day is twenty-four hours long, every day, as a matter of fact, lasts forty-eight hours—sometimes even longer. This seems another contradiction. Yet it can be explained.

Any given day, say Christmas, begins (as that day) immediately west of the 180th parallel. One hour later Christmas day begins 15 degrees west of the date line, two hours later 30 degrees west of the line and so on round the globe.

Those living just west of the date line would have enjoyed twelve hours of Christmas when it reached England, eighteen hours when it began in the United States, and twenty-four hours (a whole day) when it began in Alaska. Already Christmas had existed twenty-four hours on this globe, but having just begun in western Alaska it will last there twenty-four hours longer.

We have just seen that each day lasts for forty-eight hours. As a matter of fact, a day lasts in some places more than forty-nine hours. This is because of the irregularity of the date line previously mentioned.

Let us begin an imaginary journey from Cape Deshnef, Siberia, at midnight. As midnight sweeps westward successive places see the beginning of the day. When the day begins in London it has been that same day at Cape Deshnef twelve hours and forty-five minutes.

When this same day arrives at Attu island it has been twenty-five hours and twelve minutes since it began officially at Cape Deshnef. Since the day will then last twenty-four hours at Attu island, before it is spent forty-nine hours and twelve minutes will have elapsed from the beginning of that day until the time it closes.

Thus three days can exist at one time, as before explained.—Hereward Carrington in New York World.

Poor Literary Pay.

Dr. Johnson is commonly reckoned as a successful author, yet he received for many of his compositions a comparatively small sum. His most profitable undertaking was the Dictionary, for which he asked £1,575 and received more. But the task occupied his time for seven years.—Pearson's Weekly.

Necessary Precaution.

"Life is just one long and rocky road."
"Of course. It is constructed that way purposely in order to keep nine-tenths of the human race from lying down and going to sleep."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Worker and Worked.

"So you worked your way through college? Your father must be proud of you."
"Not much! He's the man I worked."—Boston Transcript.

Some Dreams.

Archie—Papa, what is meant by "the stuff dreams are made of?" Papa (absently)—Paint, powder, padding and false hair.—Judge.

Never add the burden of yesterday's trouble to that of tomorrow. The one is past; the other may never come.

ELECTRIC SPARKING.

Light on a Puzzle That Has Worried Many Car Owners.

It is a sad and common experience to men in motorboats, automobiles, etc., to find that something is wrong with the spark. Often it is the case that when the spark plug is taken out and tested in air it shows up all right, and will ignite gasoline poured around it, but when put back into position it will not work. This is a puzzle to a great many people today.

The reason lies in the simple fact that the spark, when it takes place in the cylinder, has to spark in compressed gas, and when in the air it doesn't. It is a well known scientific fact that the pressure of the gas determines how far a spark will jump under a given voltage. If the spark jumped a quarter inch in the open air and was placed in a vessel with most of the air pumped out, it would jump several inches; and, on the other hand, if placed in compressed air it would not jump more than a fraction of the quarter inch. Of course the thing to do in the circumstances is to get new batteries, and if so situated that that is impossible the two little terminals of the spark plug should be pushed closer together. Then the spark will pass in the compressed gas inside the cylinder.

If explosion does not take place then the spark is probably so small that it is wholly immersed either in air or in the gasoline vapor, and to have an explosion it must be immersed in a mixture of the two. The carburetor should then be tinkered with. The probabilities are that a part of the time explosions will take place and will be sufficient to keep up a forward motion at reduced speed.—Chicago Herald.

Backache

Miss Myrtle Cothrum, of Russellville, Ala., says: "For nearly a year, I suffered with terrible backache, pains in my limbs, and my head ached nearly all the time. Our family doctor treated me, but only gave me temporary relief. I was certainly in bad health. My school teacher advised me to

TAKE

Cardui

The Woman's Tonic

I took two bottles, in all, and was cured. I shall always praise Cardui to sick and suffering women." If you suffer from pains peculiar to weak women, such as headache, backache, or other symptoms of womanly trouble, or if you merely need a tonic for that tired, nervous, worn-out feeling, try Cardui. E-65

Winthrop College, SCHOLARSHIP AND ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

The examination for the award of vacant scholarships in Winthrop college and for the admission of new students will be held at the court house on Friday, July 2, 9 a. m. Applicants must not be less than sixteen years of age. The scholarships are vacant after they will be awarded to those with the highest average at this examination, provided they meet the conditions governing the award. Candidates for scholarships should appear before the examination for scholarship examination blanks.

Scholarships are worth free tuition. The next session opens September 15, 1915. For further information and catalogue, address Pres. D. B. Johnson, Rock Hill, S. C.

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